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**Bifolium cordatum** (Linn.) Nwd.*Listera cordata*. (Linn.) R. Br. 1. c.*Distomaea cordata* (Linn.) Spenn. 1. c.*Pollinirhiza cordata* (Linn.) Dulac. 1. c.*Ophrys cordata* Linn. Spl Pl. p. 946, (1753).*Bifolium minimum* Ray. Syn. p. 385, (1724); also Petiver-Millan, Opera 1. c. (1764).**Bifolium ovatum** (Linn.) Nwd.*Listera ovata* (Linn.) R. Br. 1. c. *Distomaea ovata* (Linn.) Spenn. 1. c. *Pollinirhiza ovata* (Linn.) Dulac, 1. c. p. 121. *Ophrys ovata* (Linn.) Sp. Pl. p. 946, (1753). *Bifolium majus* Ray. 1. c. also Petiver-Millan 1. c.**Bifolium convallarioides** (Sw.) Nwd.*Listera convallarioides* (Sw.) Torr. Comp. p. 220, (1826).**Bifolium australe** (Lindl.) Nwd.*Listera australis* Lindley. Gen. Sp. Orch. 456, (1840).**Bifolium Smallii** (Wiegand) Nwd.*Listera Smallii* Wiegand. *Listera reniformis* Small.**Bifolium auriculatum** (Wiegand) Nwd.*Listera auriculatum* Wiegand.

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## New Plants from Various Places.—II.

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BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

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*Dasiphora fruticosa* var. **appendiculata** Nwd., nov. var.

Plant stouter than the type with the same hirsute or silky hirsute petioles, peduncles and twigs, and hirsute stems; leaves silky and hirsute, shining when young; leaflets usually few, the lower lateral inequilateral, the upper with blade running down the rachis to the lower pair, lanceolate, the terminal oblong acute at both ends. 2.2 cm. long, and many nearly 6–7 mm. wide, not notably revolute on the margins. Flowers very numerous and rather densely aggregated. Petals smaller than in the typical plant, less than 5 mm. long, lemon yellow, orbicular. Sepals triangular ovate with a long acuminate point, usually exceeding the petals. Outer bractlets considerably longer than the corolla,

lanceolate herbaceous, *having each two linear herbaceous appendages or teeth at the base one on each side*. Calyx and sepals enlarging considerably in fruit, and decidedly herbaceous.

Planta stricte erecta, floribus dense aggregatis, major quam specie; bracteolae ad basim appendice lineari indutae. Folia majora haud vel vix revoluta.

Although the plant differs most remarkably in habit from the ordinary, and has uniformly appendaged bractlets, together with the other notable characters mentioned, it is scarcely perhaps more than a cultivated variety. The specimen from which the diagnosis was made, was taken from a plant in cultivation, and at that entirely outside of its natural geographical habitat. The specimen is in the U. S. National Herbarium and is no 2943a "in cultivation at Biltmore, North Carolina," gathered "Aug. 6th, 1897."

*Dasyphora fruticosa* (Linn.) Raf. though in our region growing only in bogs, submits readily to cultivation, and usually bears widely different flowers, becomes taller, more bushy, with crowded flowers and inflorescence. The bracts of American *Dasiphorae* are not infrequently toothed at the apex, and sometimes an occasional appendage is found at their base. I have not found such basal growths in either cultivated specimens or native grown plants in our region.

I have advisedly refused to use the older name *Pentaphylloides* (Morison) Hill (1756), though there can not be any doubt as to the identity of the plant with Rafinesque's *Dasiphora*, because names ending in *oides* are objectionable, and many writers have avoided such in spite of priority,—this in spite too of the fact that I first called attention to the synonymy of *Dasiphora*.

*Limodorum tuberosum* var. **nanum** Nwd., nov. var.

Plant small 7.5–13 cm. high, from a small ovoid bulb about 6 mm. long and half as wide; one leaved; leaf 3–6.5 cm. long, (when the plant is in flower) linear lanceolate, acute or acuminate sheathing at the base, scarcely ever 5 mm. wide; base of leaf covered by a single obtuse membranous bract completely sheathing its whole length of about 1 cm.—1.3 cm. Peduncle often having near the middle a minute ovate clasping bract. The successive years' shoots arise from a bulb at the end of short offsets about 7 mm. long. Flowers only 2 or 3, racemose, erect, the sessile ovary subtended by a membranous, ovate, somewhat acuminately

pointed bract clasping at the base, and usually more than half as long as the ovary, the latter ordinarily about 7 mm. long in anthesis. Flowers dark purple, lateral sepals, ovate to obovate and lanceolate, twisted upwards with an acute, acuminate, or abruptly mucronate or aristate apex. Lower sepal narrower slightly carinate towards the base, not over 1.6 cm. long. Petals acute or obtuse at the apex, broader near the base, lanceolate oblong or obspatulate because of an abrupt blunt tooth below the middle. Lip bearded within with a triangular winged apex, slightly retuse, mucronulate or obtuse. Claw linear, column dark purple to black; pollen masses orbicular, dark purple to black without.

Planta perparva 7.5-13 cm. alta cum duobus vel tribus tantum floribus, et folio perparvo lineari 3-6.5 longo et vix 5 mm. lata. Flores purpurei minores quam in specie; pollinia suborbicularia, atra.

Type No. 609580 also 609581 U. S. National Herbarium collected by J. D. Sornburger, Aug. 28, 1903 and Aug. 12, 1903 on the Barred Islands, Coast of Newfoundland. The remarkably small size of the plant shows it at first sight as peculiar. The floral bracts are relatively longer and the flowers smaller. The raceme is always few flowered. Intermediate forms apparently between this and our plants of the United States are met with in Nova Scotia, but the Newfoundland plant has so remarkably different an aspect and so many minor differences that it seems to deserve at least varietal standing.

*Persicaria punctata* var. **tacubayana** Nwd., nov. var.

Plant glabrous, stem erect or ascending. Leaves oval, ovate to elliptical seldom ovate lanceolate; cuneate at the base, rounded or obtuse at the apex, in the upper undeveloped leaves sometime acutish, or attenuate to a blunt apex, 2.7 x 3 to 4.5 x 6.5 cm. on flowering shoots, light green above minutely but densely cinereous puncticulate beneath; margin entire, in younger leaves sparsely and minutely appressed ciliate; petiole .6-1 cm. long slender; ochrea membranous, glabrous, 1-1.6 cm. long without bristly ciliation, often with short excurrent veins in the upper parts of the plant, cylindric sometimes wider at the base. Upper nodes 3-6.5 cm. long. Raceme erect 4-4.5 cm. long, lower flower about 1 cm. distant from the others and separating to about 2.5 cm. in fruit. Flowering peduncle 2.5-3 cm. long elongating in fruit to 5.5-7 cm.

Ochreolae narrowly funnel form, rose-purple at the apex, glabrous, scarcely imbricate even when the flowers are in bud. Pedicels about 5 mm. long slender in flower. Calyx glandular punctate, white above greenish below and attenuate at the base, 2 mm. long in flower and about 3 mm. in fruit, segments ovate to obovate. Stamens 5 included, style 2-cleft to a little below the middle. Fruit trigonous 2 mm. long, black and lustrous.

Planta glabra cum foliis ovalibus, ovatis, vel ellipticis. Folia basi cuneato, apice rotundato, obtuso vel in foliis junioribus, apice acutiusculo, 2.7x4.5 cm. vel 3x6.5 magnitudine. Folia in facie superiore viridia, inferiore quidem cinereo-puncticulata, petiolis .6-1 cm. longis, ochreis membranosis, glabris, haud ciliatis. Nodi 3-6.5 cm. longi. Pedunculus cum floribus 2.5-3 cm. et cum fructu 6.5-7 cm. longus. Ochreolae infundibuliformes roseo colore glabrae minime imbricatae. Pedicelli circa 5 mm. longi. Calix glanduloso-puncticulatus, viridescens, circa 2 mm. longus, ejus partes ovatae vel obovatae. Stamina 5. Stylus infra medium divisus et fructus ater triangularis, 2 mm. longus.

Type of description No. 316887, U. S. National Museum Herbarium, Pringle's No. 6656, labelled *Polygonum acre* collected in Tacubaya Federal District, Mexico, July 26, 1897. The plant differs from *P. punctata* var. *eciliata* Small in the shape of the leaves. The racemes are shorter, and the style not cleft to the base. The leaves are all nearly of uniform size.

*Chamaenerion latifolium* var. **megalobum** Nwd., nov. var.

Plant rather larger than the type over 3.5 dm.; stem erect or somewhat assurgent, glabrate or sparsely puberulent above. Leaves 2.5-6 cm. or more in length and 7-13 mm. or more wide, glabrous on the surface and minutely and sparsely pubescent below slightly cinereous when young, oblong to oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, cuneate, short petiolate or sessile, sometimes opposite at the middle of the stem or above. Sepals oblong lanceolate downy without. Petals obovate apparently whitish or pale, narrowed to a claw. Peduncle 2.5-5 cm. long in fruit, capsules curved outward in flower by an abrupt twist at the base. Fruiting capsules straight, truncate at the apex and appearing as if somewhat beaked, gradually tapering at the base, very long, often over 10 cm. Coma of the seeds 1.2 cm. long, pods whitish pubescent especially when young.

Planta major quam in specie, 3.5 dm. alta vel altior, erecta vel assurgens, glabrata vel sparse puberulens. Folia 2.5–6 cm longa et 7–13 mm. lata vel latior, glabra vel pubescentia in facie inferiore, juvenilia cinerea, oblonga vel oblonga-lanceolata, obtusa, cuneata, breviter petiolata vel subsessilia. Sepala oblonga-lanceolata. Petala obovata versimiliter albescentia. Pedunculus 2.5–5 m. longus. Fructus truncatus, ad basim attenuatus saepius 19 cm. longus.

Type No. 455 collected by Edw. R. Heacock at an altitude 1500 m. at Cheops Draw, British Columbia in the Selkirk Mountains. The most notable characters are the very large fruits and paler flowers, as also the peculiar habit and size of the plant.

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## Book Note.

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HANDBOOK OF THE WILD AND CULTIVATED FLOWERING PLANTS.

By C. A. Darling, Ph. D. Pocket edition; New York, 1912; pages VIII + 264. Published by the author.<sup>1</sup>

This splendid book is one that will appeal to a large class of persons in the eastern and central staes. By means of well arranged and carefully worded keys the author places the determination of the common plants of the field and garden within the reach of those who have not had opportunity for advanced botanical training. The omission of technical terms and the use of easily observed gross characters will make the book attractive to many who do not care for the technical manuals.

Presentation in such a way as to bring the matter within the reach of the untrained has not detracted at all from the scientific accuracy of the work. There are four general keys to the genera; (1) Key to the Wild Plants and Cultivated Trees and Shrubs which flower during March, April, and May; (2) Key for June to November; (3) Key to the Wild and Cultivated Trees and Shrubs in Autumn; and (4) Key to the Cultivated Herbs and Potted Shrubs. Following these keys are descriptive keys to the species with both the common and scientific names, arranged and classified in their orders and families. This arrangement makes

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<sup>1</sup> The book can be obtained by addressing the author, care Department of Botany, Columbia University, New York City.